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The Suffragist

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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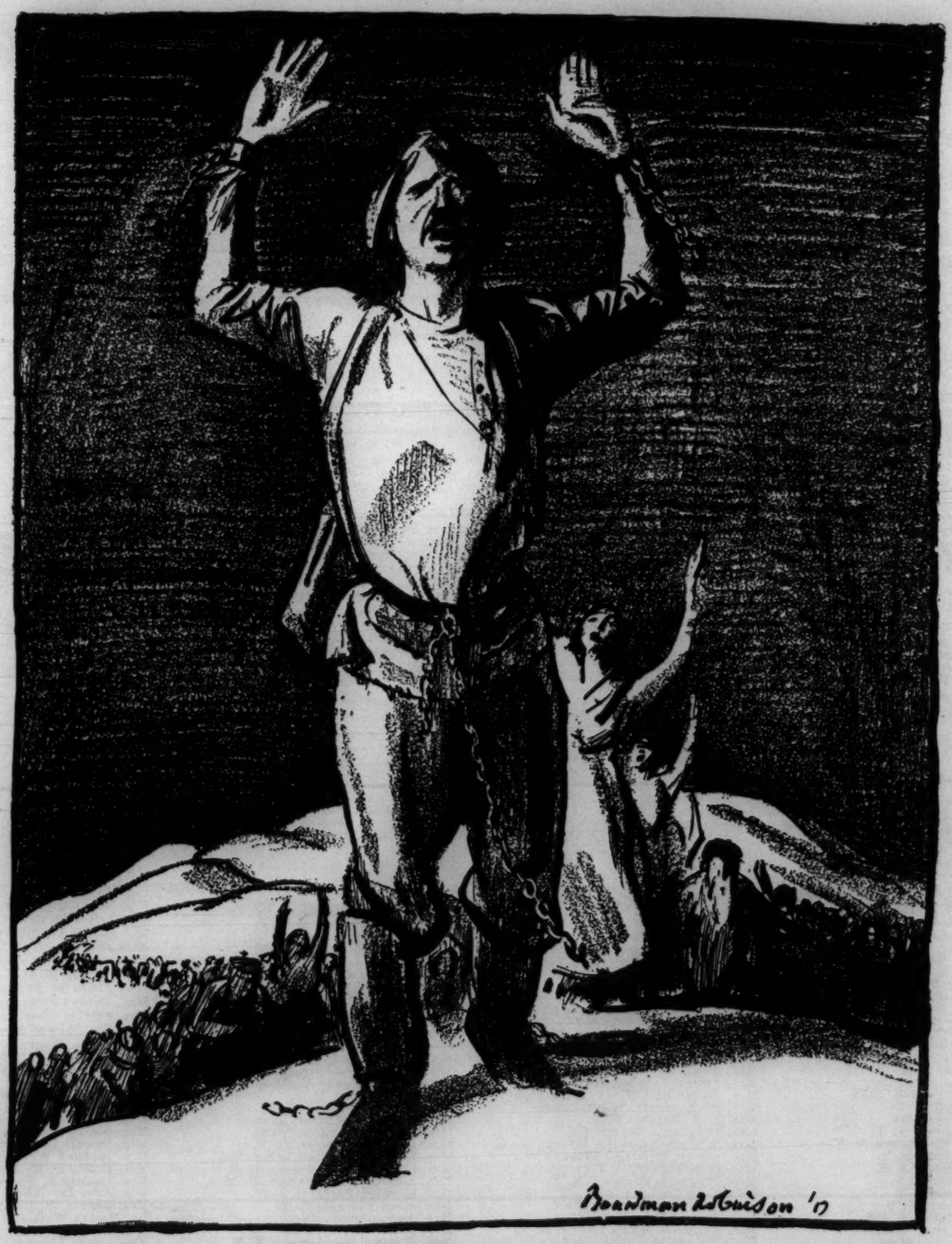

Into Freedom!

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Notes of the Week

No Compromise with Democracy

THE greatest change in the conditions of national life during the past century has been in the advance and spread of democratic government. * * * It is impossible to regard the advance of democracy as being merely local or temporary. It has been the result of long-continued and persistent progress varying in different countries according to the character of the people, and the nature of the obstacles to be overcome, but, in its nature, essentially the same in all countries.

"The world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic. It must be all democratic or all Prussian. There can be no compromise."

Mr. Elihu Root formulating these principles of democracy in a recent address to the American Society of International Law in Washington is one of those miracles of the sweep of the tendancy he has now discovered that have almost ceased to astonish since the war began upsetting so much that men like Mr. Root regarded as settled. We are not used to consider Mr. Root the champion of democratic principles. Women in especial are wont to regard him as one of "the obstacles to be overcome" in their own progress toward enfranchisement. These utterances of his, however, may reconcile many lovers of democracy to his choice as head of the United States Commission to Russia and will perhaps help to change the feeling of the Russian working people, who are not, according to dispatches, eager to receive Mr. Root as apostle of democracy.

Suffrage in Florida

THE Florida legislature defeated by six votes in the House on April 26, the bill for a referendum on suffrage, which had passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 7.

A Presidential suffrage bill is now to be introduced. The chance for its quick enactment is good, since the Florida press explains the failure of the amendment as due to the opposition of supporters of the prohibition amendment, who feared that the submission of two constitutional amendments at once on these questions in 1918 might endanger the prohibition amendment.

Rights for 100,000 Men

IS the nation discreditably inconsistent in its Americanism? Is it inconsiderate and neglectful of the American rights and privileges of any whom it summons to sacrifice property and life in its defense?

If so, this is the very time for a redress of grievances, voluntarily and gladly given by the nation to the individual as a natural result of the exalted spirit of true Americanism, which is now manifest in the nation collectively as well as in Americans individually."

This is an appeal, not for the federal amendment for woman suffrage, but for the enfranchisement of the 100,000 men of the District of Columbia, for which an active campaign that promises success was started at a recent meeting of the Washington Board of Trade.

Mr. Theodore Noyes, editor of a Washington paper that is not energetic in pushing suffrage for women at this crisis, said with eloquence on this occasion:

"The purpose of the war is to substitute democracy for autocracy everywhere. Shall we applaud representative government in Russia, urge it upon the people of Germany and then crucify the principle of representative government in the Capital of our republic?"

Among other prominent speakers who urged the immediate righting of this wrong to Washington men was Senator Oscar Underwood. "The laws of the District are not the sentiment of its citizens," said Mr. Underwood, "but are representative of some person foreign to you, and you are made to live under the laws he enforces." Mr. Underwood, however, opposes the amendment to give 24,000,000 citizens their "American rights."

States' Rights

REPRESENTATIVES from forty-eight states, including many governors, conferring this week in Washington with the Federal Trade Commission on food production, have unanimously recommended national prohibition. An inter-partisan committee, representing every political party, the labor unions and the national grange, also assembled in the Capital to urge the same measure upon President Wilson as war preparation. The committee was made up of such men as William Allen White, Matthew Hale, J. A. H. Hopkins, Allan Benson, and John Spargo.

Important influences are now everywhere backing federal action on this question, and the press has forgotten all the familiar state rights arguments against it. The course of federal legislation has shown for some time that the old states rights theory—often used as defense against the federal amendment—has little hold on public opinion in any matter of national progress when opinion is well aroused to the importance of the question. One advantage of a great national crisis will be to clear away the dead wood of old superstitution so that every one can see state and federal rights in true relation.

The Last Line of Defense

THIS first week of May has been American Baby Week, observed in hundreds of communities throughout the country. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, made this statement in regard to it:

"No sounder patriotic service can be offered at this time than the practical study of how each community can preserve the welfare of its children, its last line of defense. England has learned so well the need for protecting her mothers and babies that infant-welfare work has redoubled there since the war began. For the first year of war her infant mortality rate was higher than in previous years, but for 1916 it was the lowest rate on record for that country.

"Here in America, before war is actually upon us, is it not the part of common sense that each community should study well its own needs and make sure that its preparation for the grim future which threatens shall include the safeguarding of the lives and welfare of its children?"

All propaganda for child-life conservation to which a special week of this kind calls attention is of course valuable, but it is superficial compared with the fundamental step of enfranchising women so that they can fully protect the weakest element of the population during war. The fact that women must have political power to carry out this duty that will press most closely upon them is so obvious to every one watching the bills that state legislatures are already putting through to make the exploitation of child labor easy that the government's ignoring of it is inexplicable.

The Driving Power of German Democracy

THE general commission of German labor unions and the executive of the Social Democratic party in Germany recently published a statement in *Vorwarts,* asking workers to maintain discipline and avoid strikes, but at the same time intimating that the government must deal with their grievances and take up the social legislation demanded by the people. The statement mentioned as special problems in the thorough democratization wanted satisfactory food distribution, an eight-hour day, and equal political rights for men and women.

Into Freedom

SIBERIAN exiles are streaming back to the free Russia for which they revolted and were exiled—among them Catherine Breshkosky, Marie Spirodovna, and the other women leaders whose part in the revolution has made unthinkable the exclusion of women from the democracy won for that country.

The cartoon on the cover of this issue of THE SUFFRAGIST was drawn by Boardman Robinson for the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom, by whose courtesy we use it, to help in a campaign for the relief of these men and women who were the fighting forerunners of the wide democratic movement that is now liberating the oppressed millions of Russia and establishing the foundations of liberty for both men and women more firmly throughout the world.

Picketing Congress

By Matilda Hall Gardner

A MEMBER of the House of Representatives remarked recently to a suffragist, "I often wonder what you ladies think about all the time you are standing over yonder on the picket line." He even offered the proverbial penny for the information. The inquiry was made more in a spirit of pleasantry than with any serious desire for knowledge, but it may not be amiss to set forth a few of the thoughts that come to women while they do duty on the picket line.

There is nothing in the least unpleasant about picketing, unless it be the anticipation of the first experience. The reason for picketing is evident—the curiosity shown by people in the street cars, in cabs, in sight-seeing busses, in wagons; the interest evinced by pedestrians. Many men and women stop to ask questions, these at first uncomprehending but seldom unfriendly. The first question is, "Why do you do this? Why do you stand here?" The answer is, "You and your interest is why; you are the answer. We stand here with our banners in order to get your attention as we can get it in no other way." The second question is "But why don't you go right to Congress? You have a perfectly reasonable proposition, why not go right for the Congressmen?" The answer is, "We have gone again and again."

THOUSANDS of women have gone to Congress and have written to their Congressmen. Deputations of women representing all sections of the United States have appealed to our national legislators. These women have presented, from the point of view of all classes of women, the necessity for immediate action on the federal suffrage amendment. The national legislators have replied in substance, "Yes, yes, ladies, it is really very interesting. We like to hear your arguments. Some of you really present your arguments in quite a convincing manner. We will be quite frank with you. We see that nation-wide female suffrage is coming, but we see no reason for this haste. It will come in a dozen years or so but so far as this session is concerned it is quite impossible. There is much important legislation that must be put through at this session. We have got shipping bills, conservation measures, the tariff, rural credits, and so on. Come around next session and we will see how things are."

For over forty years they have been saying these things.

THERE is a force which is recognized by all people, a force to which all politicians respond, the force of organized public opinion. Suffragists are now endeavoring to center organized public opinion on Congress. The attention of the public must first be secured, and this the pickets are doing. Attention is followed by interest and interest by action.

The pickets who stand near the Senate and House Office Buildings are seen daily by the thousands of people who visit the Capitol and Library. Several times a day they are seen by the Senators and Representatives, as the latter go back and forth between the Capitol and the office buildings. Some of the members are friendly and interested. Some do not seem to see the pickets. Instead there is such an intense desire on the part of a few not to see the pickets that it frequently arouses apprehension among the pickets lest these statesmen be run over, so oblivious do they make themselves to all impressions from the outside world.

Scraps of conversation come to the pickets as the legislators pass. Often an allusion to the war, conscription, etc., and the pickets wonder at a Government which gives as its reason for going to war the abolishment of autocracy and the substitution of democracy in the world. They wonder if their government is like the proverbial cobbler.

MANY pickets, of course, have lobbied, and as the legislators pass their experiences are mentally reviewed. One picket remembers a New York man who only last week exclaimed, "Suffrage! Now! at this session! Why, we aren't even going to bring up the Rivers and Harbors bill." Another picket sees a statesman who told her quite recently that she would be better occupied if she stayed in the country and looked after her garden. When the suffragist stated that her potatoes had been all put in, the statesman merely grunted.

Many interesting memories come to the women as they picket. These memories make them promise to picket again in spite of domestic duties and business problems. A man chatting one day with the pickets remarked as he watched the Representatives crossing to the Capitol:

"Well, this is surely where all the strings come in! It is too bad you can't find the right one and pull it."

"We have the right string," a picket replied, "and we are pulling it."

The presence of a labor picket outside a shop is a notice to the public that the shop is unfair to labor. The presence of women pickets outside the National Capitol is a notice to the world that the Congress of the United States is unfair to women.

Senator Jones Advocates Suffrage as a War Measure

ADMINISTRATION leaders both in the House and Senate are at the present time gathering their forces for a final drive that will send through the whole administration war program. The many amendments of the selective draft system bill, and the proposed espionage bill are still being threshed out and debated upon by both bodies.

It is a significant fact at this time that many of the Senators and Representatives who a few weeks ago were loath to regard the national suffrage amendment to the constitution as in any sense a war measure are coming to that point of view, and propose to state the changing viewpoint on the floor of the House, while discussing these other measures. The nearer view of the war, the possibility of active participation, has forced legislators to face the fact that it is logical to enfranchise women in war-time, and that this country must be more timely than Great Britain in this realization.

Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington in expressing this newer view of some Congressmen on the floor of the Senate made evident the fact that he had read the dramatic banners of the suffrage picket of the Woman's Party that confront the Senators daily at the Capitol as they leave the Senate office building: "England and Russia are enfranchising women in war-time," "Democracy should begin at home," "How long must American women wait for Liberty?" have been repeated over and over for more than a month.

Senator Jones in his speech of April 26, gave three primary steps which should be taken now to convince the enemy of the futility of continuing the present struggle: the raising of an adequate army; nation-wide prohibition; and nation-wide woman-suffrage. *"This third step,"* said the Senator, *"would stamp our pretensions of democracy with the seal of sincerity."*

Senator Jones' declaration aroused comment among suffragists and legislators, and Representatives from all sections have declared they also would go on record in favor of complete democracy for American women as a war measure.

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917 by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916. Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Proof of Good Faith

ONE hundred and thirty-two members of the House of Representatives last week cabled to Premier Lloyd George to say that nothing would add more to American enthusiasm for the war than a quick settlement of the Irish question, giving Ireland the freedom which she desires.

These men pointed out to the British Premier that President Wilson asked the United States Congress to declare a war on autocracy for the world-wide safety of democracy. They made it clear that the dissatisfaction of Ireland clouds the issue for this country.

Of these champions of self-government for Ireland fifty-seven believe in democracy for women and support the federal amendment for woman suffrage. Twenty-four have not yet made up their minds for or against freedom for one-half of the American people. Fifty-one oppose political rights for women with different and changing excuses.

That is, more than one-half of the whole number of Congressmen roused to energetic action by the Irish hope of political liberty are apathetic or hostile to the great democratic movement of women that is sweeping the world and to which this government is one of the most indifferent of civilized governments.

Lovers of democracy in Congress have the power to strike at home in a way which will make their passion for democracy count. In Congress they have the opportunity to give effective aid to enfranchising half of our people. Their responsibility in Congress is plain.

The hundred and thirty-two Congressmen who signed the cable to Mr. Lloyd George have great power in this Congress. Nearly half of the number belong to the party in control. Among them are Speaker Champ Clark; Mr. Adamson, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of Appropriations; Mr. Kitchen, leader of the majority party of the House, and Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The efforts of these one hundred and thirty-two Representatives who are so concerned for self-government for Ireland could put suffrage for women through Congress, if they persisted with all their strength in agitating for this measure of democracy at home.

Any interest professed by Congressmen in democratic reform in Great Britain would carry much more weight if accompanied by their own move at once for reform within the limits of their own power. Only when Congress has passed the federal suffrage amendment can it enter with clean hands upon a campaign for democratic reforms in other countries.

Voteless Women in Warring Europe

A Speech Delivered before the Senate Committee April 26, 1917

By Madeleine Z. Doty

TO a traveller behind the lines in the warring countries one glaring fact is evident. The flower of the land is out fighting while the grafters riot at home. They bleed their land because there is no adequate force to oppose them. The reforms of years are swept away. The country goes spiritually as well as materially bankrupt. But this need not be. Give women political power and they could protect their land. Even without the vote women have made a heroic fight. All the warring countries acknowledge their debt to women.

In England men were slow to make use of women. Early she was needed in the hospitals. The men surgeons went to the front. But one woman I know struggled two months to secure proper pay for the work demanded of her as a surgeon. The salary offered was larger than any she had had but less than that given the surgeon whose place she was to take. "I cannot and will not lower the standard," she said. "When the man comes back he must have his place; if I took less than he did it would be hard for him to get it back."

IT is not only among the educated women that such a stand is taken. The women factory workers show the same spirit. One night I witnessed a procession of working women. They marched at night through a dark silent London. Women who had worked all day, mothers with babies, trudged seven miles to protest against voteless women being used by the government for any and all purposes at any pay. They held a meeting just opposite the House of Parliament and the speech of one of the women was as follows: "Our men have gone to war. They are fighting for England. We must keep England a place worth fighting for. Women must not take men's places at reduced wages; this will mean hardship for the men when they return. Employers will keep women rather than raise wages. This will mean sex war and revolution. This must not be. We must keep up the wage standard. We must not let the government own us body and soul. The world says it is fighting Prussianism. But each day of our war our government grows more autocratic. Let us fight to keep Prussianism out; England must remain the land of freedom."

This fight to keep up the standards in ideals and wages would be much easier if women had the vote. Even without the vote women have kept up the quality of the work. As an instance take the hospital in London run by women. All the staff including the surgeons are women. This hospital is one of the most efficient. It's ambulance is always promptly on hand in case of need. At the time of one of the Zeppelin raids when I was in London, it arrived at the scene of the accident ten minutes before any other. When the ambulances of the well-known hospitals dashed up all the wounded had been removed. The women had proved the most efficient.

OF all the warring countries, France seems still the most normal. This is in large part due to the women. They share in the public life. True they haven't the vote but they are men's partners much more really than in any other country. Small stores are run by the woman as well as the man of the family. The responsibility and the income is shared equally. There are women in all occupations, women lawyers, scientists and writers. The women of France care for their husbands' business as well as for their home and their children, and as a result France still prospers.

But in Germany, the state of affairs is very different. There is no prospect of suffrage in Germany. The women have no official or political power. In consequence their country suffers. They cannot protect their home, their children or their land. As in England, they perform all sorts of labor, but they have no voice in the management of the affairs. For instance, in one of the large munition factories out of a total of six thousand workers four thousand are women. The women perform heavy labor. The factory runs night and day in eight-hour shifts. Sometimes the same laborer works through two shifts. The best pay for the women is twelve cents an hour, while for the same work a man receives nineteen. One-third of the women are mothers.

IN some cases German women are not receiving their pensions because the small town in which they live has gone bankrupt. One mother who had given seven sons to the war I found with three small grandchildren trying to live on potatoes. Her total income was $6.00 a month from the Prussian government. Not only are the women's salaries in Germany inadequate but often they have the greatest struggle to get the bare necessities of life. Everywhere I saw long lines of women standing in front of provision shops. Sometimes there would be as many as two thousand in line and they would have to wait three hours before receiving their share of potatoes. This in spite of the fact that they may have been working all day in a factory.

Further, it is a matter of common knowledge that infant mortality is greatly on the increase in Germany. The army has to be fed before the babies. The allowance after September 1, 1916, was only a pint of milk a day per baby. But even this allowance often was not to be had. The mothers hadn't the money to pay for the milk or the strength to go through all the red tape necessary to secure their share.

IN other words Germany is run by the militarist group wholly for the benefit of the army. There is no time to devote to the needs of women and children. But this is bad policy. The army depends on the welfare at home. Internally Germany is collapsing. Eventually Germany will be beaten and it will be due to the lack of prosperity at home. In spite of the shortage caused by the blockade Germany would not be in the condition she is in today if the internal welfare had been left somewhat in the hands of the women.

Not only has the lack of the participation of women in public life in Germany been a material loss but it has also been a spiritual loss. There is much unrest and rebellion due to Germany's attempt to run human beings like machines. Germany has early taken the children out of the hands of the mothers and drilled them, with the result that Germany has become institutionalized. Her people like institutional children lack individual initiative. They cannot act for themselves. The women who have not been drilled like the men resent this state of affairs, but they are helpless.

IN olden times when man went to battle he gave his woman a pistol and said, "In case of need protect yourself." But today man can give woman a greater protection than the pistol, namely, the ballot. For three reasons women should be enfranchised immediately.

First, That she may protect herself and her children.

Second, That she may conserve the prosperity of her country, keep freedom alive in the land and permit no deterioration in those ideals of social service which have been established. For women are essentially the guardians and perservers of life. Man with his spirit of adventure goes forth to conquest. He destroys to conquer. It is this difference between man and woman that makes woman's vote essential. Man needs woman quite as much as she needs him. Neither one is greater than the other. Both are essential to the whole. Therefore the final reason for enfranchisement is—

Third, That democracy may be a living reality.

There is little democracy in Germany. If the United States should grant suffrage to women it would be a great blow to the autocrats of Germany. The autocrats of Germany laugh at our democracy. They believe we are going into the war with the allies not for the sake of fighting for democracy but to insure the success of the allies that the money which we have loaned may some day be repaid. If we are really sincere in our declaration that we are fighting for the freedom of the people then let us prove it by an act so democratic that even German autocracy cannot deny our sincerity. Let us grant the suffrage now and at once to all the women of America.

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The Amendment as a War Measure

ONE of the indications of the strides ahead that the national suffrage cause is making at this time of national crisis is the action of the state educators of Florida, who last week met at Lake City and sent a resolution to the President asking action on the federal suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson, Southern field secretary for the Woman's Party, who is in Jacksonville at present arranging a suffrage conference, wrote to Dr. A. Leight Monroe, asking him, as a member of the state convention of county superintendents, school principals and school board officials, to allow a presentation at the Educators' Convention of the acute need of woman suffrage at this time because of the imminence of war.

Dr. Monroe immediately wired Mrs. Thompson that time on the state educators' program had been reserved. The Florida *Metropolis* of April 27 describes Mrs. Thompson's reception:

"At a large meeting of the state convention of educators last night at Lake City resolutions were adopted endorsing the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment providing national suffrage for women by Congress and urging the representatives of Florida to support the measure.

"The Convention was addressed by Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, Southern field secretary for the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Thompson was introduced by Mrs. Frank Ives of Lake City, and the attention given the lecturer showed that this body of educators, composed of thinking men and women, is behind the movement. The following Resolutions were adopted by the convention; and ordered sent to the President of the United States, party leaders of both Houses, and the entire Florida delegation, with a request that it be read into the Congressional Record.

Whereas, we men and women, composing the State Convention of County Superintendents of Education, School Principals, and School Board Officials, meeting this 26th day of April, 1917, at Lake City, Florida, believe in the loyalty, courage and devotion of the women of our state; affirm our desire to see long-delayed justice done them during this trying time when war is actually upon us; attest our conviction that love of liberty is a natural instinct inherent in the human race, no less in women than in men; and affirm a deep sense of gratitude to our women of the South who stood so nobly by us during the trying times of the Civil War; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the President of the United States to speak to the leaders of the majority party in Congress, asking them to pass on to the several states for ratification, as a war measure, the amendment enfranchising all the women of our country, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment; be is further resolved, that we call upon the Florida delegation, both in the Senate and House, to help secure by every means in their power the adoption of the Anthony amendment; be it still further

Resolved, That the entire Congress be urged to pass the amendment at the earliest possible moment as a war measure, so that the women of our nation may have, added to their sense of loyalty and their willingness to serve their country, the deep sense of personal appreciation that will follow recognition by their government, and that the government prove to them that the men of America deem them as worthy of trust as they do of sacrifices.

(Signed) W. N. SHEATS,
State Supt. Public Instruction, Chairman."

THE latest state to appeal to the Congress of the United States on behalf of the women of this country is California. Through the medium of its state legislature California asks for the passage of a universal suffrage enactment that will enfranchise the women of the whole nation, and it asks this amendment as a patriotic measure at this time.

The men of both Houses voted unanimously for the measure, though it was instigated by the women of California, led by Mrs. Alfred Bartlett, of Los Angeles, wife of Assemblyman Bartlett, and Mrs. Frank S. Gibson, an officer of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. It is reported from California that the bill was drafted, introduced and passed within an hour, while other legislation waited.

The Woman's Party of California, working solely for the federal suffrage amendment, is one of the largest woman's organizations in the state, with a membership of more than six thousand in San Francisco and the Bay Counties alone. No state legislature is so familiar with the federal suffrage amendment situation as the California body.

THE strong support given the amendment in Congress this week by Senator Jones, who urged enfranchisement of women as one of the three preliminary war steps with prohibition and the raising of an army, intensified interest in the measure among legislators, many of whom have expressed themselves hopeful of the passage of suffrage now as a war measure. In a special lobby of House members made this week by Miss Maude Younger, chairman of the lobby committee, and the other lobbyists at the Capitol, the following Congresmen declared their belief in the national suffrage amendment as a measure of expediency at the present time and gave assurance that they would make special effort for its immediate passage: Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, French of Idaho, Welling of Utah, Hayden of Arizona, Evans of Montana, McArthur of Oregon, Zihlman of Maryland, Weaver of North Carolina, Fisher of Tennessee, Oldfield of Arkansas, Goodman of Arkansas, Lonley of Kentucky, Connelly of Kansas, Cramton of Michigan, Helvering of Kansas, Doolittle of Kansas, Reavis of Nebraska and Scott Ferris of Oklahoma.

A New Organization Department

WITH Miss Grace Needham as organization secretary in charge of the new organization department at the National Headquarters in Washington, the department has been made of immense value to every state and district branch in the country. Miss Needham, who is a young woman of tact and charm as well as executive ability, is not only keeping in close touch with every phase of the federal amendment work in Washington, but is getting the national headquarters news to the state workers, thus putting fresh interest into the long-distance lobbying from the districts.

Miss Grace Needham
Organization Secretary

Miss Needham is systematizing reports from state chairmen and furnishing speakers and organizers as the need in the states arises. This nearer view of the work in Washington, especially in relation to the state representatives and their attitude toward the amendment from day to day, is arousing real interest in the states and making for closer organization in the districts.

The District of Columbia organization is also cooperating with Miss Needham in arranging the headquarters teas which have become a feature of suffrage activity in the National Capital. Many of the notable men and women who visit the Capital through Miss Needham have spoken at headquarters. In the last two weeks Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the noted feminist; Mrs. Edwin Smith, legislative chairman for the suffrage organizations in Rhode Island, who lobbied Presidential suffrage through; and Mrs. Coburn, the notable outdoor Shakespearian producer, now leading woman in "The Yellow Jacket," have all spoken at headquarters.

Miss Needham is an Illinois girl who has lived in Washington for some years. The qualities that have made her a social favorite in the Capital are proving invaluable to the Woman's Party. With her office on the main floor of the national headquarters, Miss Needham daily meets co-workers from the states, sightseers who regard Cameron House in a merely historical light, and many politicians. All are won by the charm of the organization secretary, who has recruited a small army for the picket line since her advent, as well as lions and lionesses for teas, and new adherents to the Woman's Party.

State Group Affiliates with the Party

THE Central Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association of Harrisburg last week affiliated with the National Woman's Party as a body. Their action is especially significant now, showing as it does that there are outstanding groups of women anxious to put the full enfranchisement of the women of this nation first at this critical time.

The Central Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, now part of the Pennsylvania branch of the Woman's Party, is one of the most progressive suffrage organizations in the state, and will add new power to the work of the national suffrage amendment. This added strength will come mostly from Harrisburg where the association has maintained headquarters for years.

The President of the Central Pennsylvania Association, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones of Harrisburg, is well known because of her years of devoted work for suffrage and her ability as a speaker. She has taken the chairmanship of the Eighteenth Congressional District of the Pennsylvania branch of the National Woman's Party. This includes Dauphin, Lebanon and Cumberland Counties, represented by Hon. Aaron S. Kreider in Congress.

The honorary president of the newly affiliated organization is Miss Mira Lloyd Dock of Fayetteville, well known throughout the state. On the Advisory Board are the Right Reverend James Henry Darlington and Mrs. Darlington, Mr. Vance C. McCormick, Mrs. Harry B. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatfield Irons and many other prominent Pennsylvanians. The following officers for the Eighteenth District organization are now serving: President, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones; vice-presidents, Mrs. Wilbur F. Harris, Mrs. Philip T. Meridith; secretary, Mrs. Meier G. Hilpert; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Francis Etter; historian, Miss May Fox.

This organization brings to the organized battle for the federal amendment through this session of Congress five hundred women, greatly strengthening the Pennsylvania branch of the Woman's Party.

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Organization Moves of the Party

The Many Southern Conferences

FLORIDA and Alabama are this week making active preparation for state conferences of the National Woman's Party that will increase the strength of the powerful Southern states, now uniting with the West in their demand for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, Southern field secretary of the Party, describes with enthusiasm the alert cooperation of the suffragists of Miami in the plans for the Florida state conference, which is to be held in Jacksonville early in May, with Mrs. Robert Baker of Washington, D. C., as one of the conference speakers. On the invitation of Mrs. A. Leight Monroe, president of the Miami Woman's Club, Mrs. Thompson addressed that progressive body of women, won over at once to a sense of the immediacy of the present campaign for the federal suffrage amendment.

Among the women already interested in the coming conference, who will be present, are Mrs. A. L. Andrus, formerly of Detroit, one of the speakers at the Exposition Booth of the Congressional Union in San Francisco, and now a vice-president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. S. Bobo Dean, wife of the Progressive editor of the Miami *Metropolis,* and herself a writer; Mrs. Henry I. Dilts and Mrs. Harvey Jarrett, officers of the Woman's Club; and Mrs. S. B. Junkin, secretary of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association.

Miss Beulah Amidon is in charge of the organization plans of the Alabama state conference, which will be held in the Molton Hotel, in Birmingham, preceded by a luncheon, during the second week of May. Mrs. Robert Baker, of Southern birth and sympathies, will be one of the speakers at the Birmingham meeting.

Delaware Woman's Party Conference

THE second annual convention of the Delaware branch of the National Woman's Party was held last week at the Dupont Hotel, Wilmington, with two well-attended sessions and notable speakers. The auditorium was gay with the purple, white and gold of the Party, with P. V. E. Ivory's painting of Inez Milholland as a central decoration.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, as state chairman, presided at the opening session at which an address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor. Mrs. Victor Du Pont, Sr., responded to the Mayor's greeting and pointed out that while he had asked Wilmington women to mobilize for war, women were mobilizing for suffrage as well.

The conference speakers were Congressman Thomas W. Miller, who made the principal address of the afternoon session; Miss Helen Todd of New York, and Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, the noted suffragist. At the business session a resolution of protest demanding action on national suffrage in war-time was telegraphed to the President. Mrs. Hilles in her annual report made a spirited defense of the Party methods and in speaking of the dropping of the suffrage banner at the opening of Congress said, "I was fortunate and privileged to be one of those who took this action, and I shall always be glad."

Mrs. James S. Ginns reported the year's receipts to have been $2,228 with a balance of $1,630. A pledge of $100 to the National Woman's Party was increased to $325.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman; Mrs. Julien Ortiz, Mrs. Frederick Bringhurst, vice-chairmen; Miss Marie Lockwood, secretary; Mrs. James S. Ginns, treasurer; Mrs. P. V. E. Ivory, legislative chairman; Miss Pauline Townsend, chairman Sussex County; Mrs. Marshall Derby, chairman Kent Couny; Miss Elizabeth Speakman, chairman Newcastle County; Miss Rachel Howland, membership chairman; Mrs. Frank Stirlith, SUFFRAGIST chairman.

Suffrage Ford Begins Tour through the West

ORGANIZING the Woman's Party from a "Suffrage Ford" is bringing Miss Margaret Whittemore and Miss Margery Ross, national organizers, in contact with new groups of women in many sections of California. The southern and northern branches of the Woman's Party in California welcomed the two representatives of the Woman's Party with enthusiasm, and a renewed campaign to send the suffrage amendment through Congress this session is humming in California.

In Los Angeles a meeting of the local committee of the Woman's Party was held at the home of Mrs. Berthold Baruch. Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, state chairman, and Mrs. Charles Amidon, a member of the national advisory council, were the speakers. The two young women were also entertained by the Los Angeles Friday Morning Club, and spoke the following day in Pasadena, the "millionaire annex" of Los Angeles. Resolutions, demanding suffrage action now, have flowed back to Washington from these meetings.

Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood, chairman for San Diego County, and Mrs. Louise M. Garnett, chairman of the Inland suffrage states for the Woman's Party, who was visiting La Jolla, welcomed the Suffrage Ford and the two campaigners in San Diego, and an enthusiastic meeting was held in the San Diego Hotel.

"California women have everywhere shown pride that their state has produced more White House pickets than any other state in the Union," says Miss Whittemore.

Before leaving California Miss Whittemore and Miss Ross will travel in their Ford to Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and finally San Francisco, where a state conference will be held. Oregon and Washington are the next states to be visited by the campaigners.

Financial Report

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CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $300,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Make checks payable to the "Treasurer of the National Woman's Party," 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

List of Contributions from April 21 Through April 28, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. Ferree Brinton...	7.00
Mrs. G. Brown Miller.	2.00
Miss Edith V. Poole...	10.00
Stanton Suffrage Club..	10.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Miss Lavinia Dock	5.00
Per Mrs. Ella Morton Dean:	
Elizabeth T. Kent.....	25.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis...	5.00
Per Michigan Branch:	
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest	5.00
Per District of Columbia Branch:	
Mrs. John Jay White..	6.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	.60
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	1.80
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed	1.00
Miss Grace Needham .	1.00
Elizabeth T. Kent.....	2.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner...	.75
Mrs. Mattie G. Kunz...	1.00
Miss Ella Riegel	3.00
Per Miss Virginia Arnold:	
Mrs. Anna Norris Kendall	20.00
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	1,500.00
Mrs. Donald Hooker....	2.00
New York City Committee	97.50
Mrs. Willis Austin.....	5.00
Miss Jessie Anthony	2.00
Mrs. Anita I. de Saussure	1.00
A Scotchman	.25
Miss Lucy D. Mackrille..	1.00
Mrs. Ferree Brinton	1.00
Connecticut Branch	50.00
Mrs. Ella Ruch Murray..	5.00
Massachusetts Branch ...	100.00
Miss Doris Stevens (collected-	5.90
Mrs. Peter Clarke	1.00
Miss Adell G. Helmer ...	1.00
Mrs. F. M. Farley.....	1.00
Mrs. Donald Loyless.....	1.00
Miss E. Tucker	1.00
Mr. Erling C. Ostby.....	20.00
Virginia Branch	50.00
Miss Lillian Crans	.50
Miss Edith Crans	.50
Collections	9.23
Memberships	18.00
Sale of Tickets.....	5.50
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,985.53
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	227,612.29
Total collected by National Headquarters through April 28, 1917	$229,597.82

Contributions made to Texas Headquarters:

Mrs. Elizabeth Sterling Maury	10.00
Mrs. Harris Masterson ...	25.00
Miss Bertha Doppelmeyer	25.00
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe..	10.00
Collection	2.25
Dr. Ellis Israel.....	4.00
Dr. Elva A. Wright.....	5.00
A Friend	30.00
Miss Gaynelle Glynn.....	2.50
Miss Geraldine Wilson...	2.50
Miss Marion Hawkins...	2.90
Miss Agnes Doran.....	1.00
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Miss Elizabeth Buddy....	1.75
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Miss Francis McQueen...	1.25
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Mrs. John Jay White.....	10.00
Miss Connolly	1.00
"L. T."	3.00
Mrs. Kate Boeckh.....	2.00
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	2.00
Mrs. Jennie L. Harbin...	1.00
Collections	28.30
Sale of Tickets	108.00

Contributions made to New York Headquarters:

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Mrs. Minnie Sweet Muchmore	2.00
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Mrs. D. G. Bolton.....	5.00
Mrs. Emma H. Black.....	5.00

Contributions made to Delaware Headquarters:

Mrs. Allen Speakman....	1.00
Miss Marie Lockwood...	1.00
Mrs. Sallie T. Ginns.....	25.00
Mrs. S. S. Deemer.....	5.00
Total collected by Branches	1,111.55
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	30,493.07
Total collected by Branches through April 28, 1917.	31,604.62
Grand Total	$261,202.44
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	1,145.00
Grand Net Total.....	$260,057.44

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